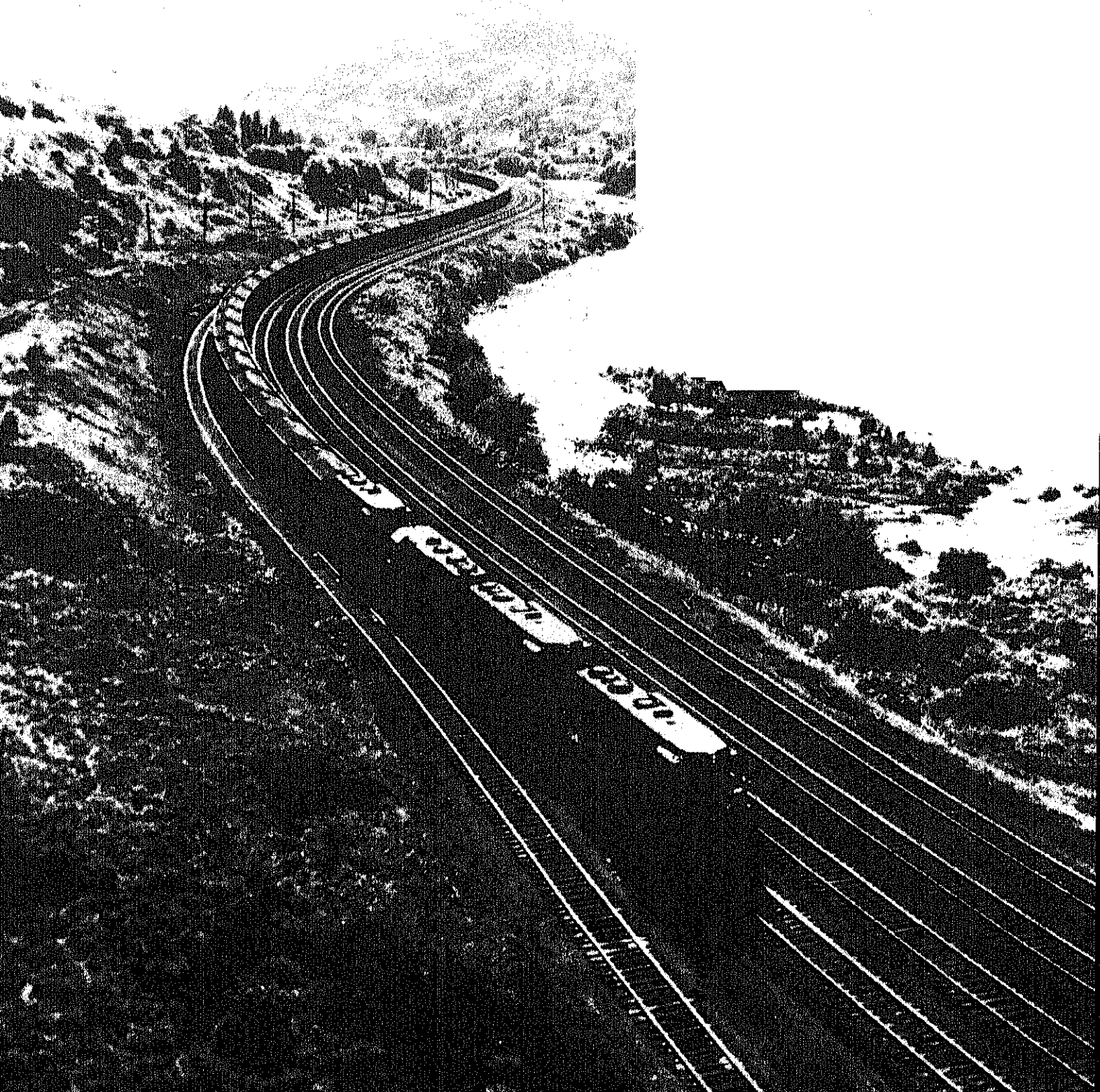


Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
July 13, 1991



Preface

The *Weekly Coal Production (WCP)* provides weekly estimates of U.S. coal production by State. Supplementary data are usually published monthly in two supplements: the Coal Exports and Imports Supplement and the Domestic Market Supplement. The Coal Exports and Imports Supplement contains detailed monthly data on U.S. coal and coke exports and imports. The Domestic Market Supplement contains detailed monthly electric utility coal statistics, by Census Division and State, for generation, consumption, stocks, receipts, sulfur content, prices, and the origin and destination of coal shipments. This supplement also contains summary-level, monthly data for all coal-consuming sectors on a quarterly basis.

Preliminary coal production data are published quarterly, based on production data collected using Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988 and 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989.

Final coal production data are published annually, based on the EIA-7A coal production survey. Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988 and 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989.

This publication is prepared by the Coal Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) as amended. *Weekly Coal Production* is intended for use by industry, press, State and local governments, and consumers. Other publications that may be of interest are the quarterly *Coal Distribution*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Coal Production 1989*, and *Coal Data: A Reference*.

This publication was prepared by Wayne M. Watson and Michelle D. Bowles under the direction of Mary K. Paull and Noel C. Balthasar, Chief, Data Systems Branch. *Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at 202/586-8800.*

Distribution Category UC-98

Released for printing July 19, 1991

Contents

Summary	1
Figure 1. Coal Production	2
Table 1. Coal Production	2
Table 2. Coal Production by State	3
Table 3. Coal Production by State, June 1991	4
Table 4. Coal Production by State, January-June 1991	5

Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended July 13, 1991, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 18 million short tons. This was 33 percent more than in the previous week, which included the Independence Day holiday, but about the same as in the comparable week in 1990. Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 10 million short tons, and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 8 million short tons.

This week's report includes revised monthly data for the first quarter of 1991. Coal production in June 1991 totaled 79 million short tons. This brought the total for the first half of 1991 to 496 million short tons, 22 million short tons less than in the same period in 1990. Most of the decrease was due to the lower rate of coal stock replenishment by electric

utilities, compared with the first 6 months of 1990. East of the Mississippi River, bituminous coal production in the first half of 1991 dropped 9 percent. Compared with the same period a year earlier, production was lower in all States in the region. Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, however, accounted for most of the decreased production. West of the Mississippi River, output rose 6 million short tons, primarily due to higher production in Wyoming, which was partially offset by declining production in most of the other States in the region.

For the first 6 months of 1991, Wyoming retained its place as the leading coal-producing State, with production of 97 million short tons. West Virginia was second with 80 million short tons, followed by Kentucky with 77 million short tons.

Figure 1. Coal Production

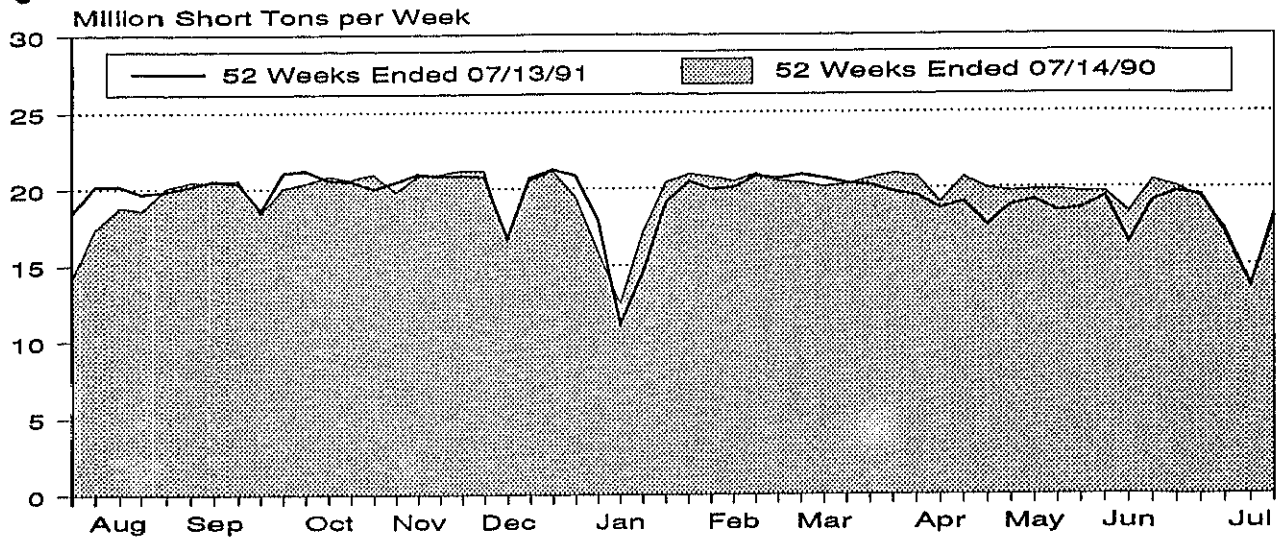


Table 1. Coal Production

	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
Production and Carloadings	07/13/91	07/06/91	07/14/90	07/13/91	07/14/90	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite . . .	18,042	13,574	18,437	1,003,349	1,014,920	-1.1
Pennsylvania Anthracite	39	25	54	2,867	3,155	-9.1
U.S. Total	18,081	13,599	18,491	1,006,216	1,018,075	-1.2
Railroad Cars Loaded	117,581	87,931	120,711	6,521,828	6,587,615	

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Coal Production by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	07/13/91	07/06/91	07/14/90
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	10,412	6,358	11,061
Alabama	430	250	488
Illinois	1,035	891	1,005
Indiana	773	540	779
Kentucky	2,900	1,605	2,953
Kentucky, Eastern	2,217	1,196	2,311
Kentucky, Western	683	409	642
Maryland	64	34	63
Ohio	576	324	609
Pennsylvania Bituminous	963	659	1,145
Tennessee	98	54	111
Virginia	781	429	864
West Virginia	2,794	1,573	3,045
West of the Mississippi	7,629	7,216	7,376
Alaska	25	17	23
Arizona	204	144	208
Arkansas	1	1	*
Colorado	273	223	272
Iowa	6	5	7
Kansas	13	11	12
Louisiana	77	53	84
Missouri	42	33	48
Montana	758	781	700
New Mexico	447	459	152
North Dakota	582	600	580
Oklahoma	36	32	35
Texas	1,099	762	1,073
Utah	330	269	347
Washington	79	64	91
Wyoming	3,658	3,763	3,745
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total .	18,042	13,574	18,437
Pennsylvania Anthracite	39	25	54
U.S. Total	18,081	13,599	18,491

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

*Less than 0.5 thousand short tons.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 3. Coal Production by State, June 1991
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	Year to Date		Percent Change
				1991	1990	
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi	47,430	48,481	52,488	293,326	321,760	-8.8
Alabama	2,178	2,266	2,621	13,424	15,266	-12.1
Illinois	4,938	4,806	4,759	30,378	31,534	-3.7
Indiana	3,114	3,096	2,925	17,206	18,088	-4.9
Kentucky	12,331	12,621	14,207	77,456	88,170	-12.2
Kentucky, Eastern	9,359	9,765	10,466	57,953	65,232	-11.2
Kentucky, Western	2,972	2,855	3,741	19,503	22,938	-15.0
Maryland	260	273	284	1,713	1,830	-6.4
Ohio	2,688	2,724	2,775	16,076	17,688	-9.1
Pennsylvania Bituminous	5,420	5,524	5,936	32,276	36,433	-11.4
Tennessee	467	475	576	2,687	3,382	-20.5
Virginia	3,677	3,748	4,062	22,145	24,624	-10.1
West Virginia	12,357	12,950	14,343	79,967	84,745	-5.6
West of the Mississippi	31,108	33,120	31,825	201,315	195,128	3.2
Alaska	98	102	101	608	684	-11.1
Arizona	834	866	860	5,912	5,174	14.3
Arkansas	6	5	1	23	9	170.9
California	-	-	-	-	13	.0
Colorado	1,602	1,749	1,540	10,006	9,649	3.7
Iowa	28	29	29	180	184	-1.8
Kansas	66	68	64	333	418	-20.3
Louisiana	189	198	225	1,309	1,505	-13.0
Missouri	191	198	212	1,112	1,336	-16.8
Montana	2,837	3,035	3,099	18,073	18,514	-2.4
New Mexico	2,079	2,084	2,105	11,099	12,347	-10.1
North Dakota	2,180	2,332	2,397	14,842	14,825	.1
Oklahoma	142	140	160	767	997	-23.0
Texas	4,418	4,590	4,497	26,567	27,203	-2.3
Utah	1,839	1,979	1,799	11,557	11,450	.9
Washington	373	387	418	2,351	2,510	-6.3
Wyoming	14,227	15,359	14,519	96,574	88,311	9.4
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total .	78,538	81,600	84,314	494,641	516,889	-4.3
Pennsylvania Anthracite	226	216	271	1,415	1,526	-7.3
U.S. Total	78,764	81,816	84,584	496,056	518,415	-4.3

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 4. Coal Production by State, January-June 1991
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	January	February	March	April	May	June	January-June
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite							
East of the Mississippi	51,094	48,503	50,656	47,163	48,481	47,430	293,326
Alabama	2,419	2,150	2,265	2,146	2,266	2,178	13,424
Illinois	5,399	5,176	5,135	4,924	4,806	4,938	30,378
Indiana	2,625	2,498	2,706	3,166	3,096	3,114	17,206
Kentucky	13,710	13,232	13,390	12,172	12,621	12,331	77,456
Kentucky, Eastern	10,036	9,547	9,983	9,261	9,765	9,359	57,953
Kentucky, Western	3,674	3,684	3,407	2,911	2,855	2,972	19,503
Maryland	320	309	322	229	273	260	1,713
Ohio	2,704	2,570	2,707	2,682	2,724	2,688	16,075
Pennsylvania Bituminous	5,125	4,977	5,590	5,641	5,524	5,420	32,276
Tennessee	432	391	414	509	475	467	2,687
Virginia	4,004	3,635	3,844	3,236	3,748	3,677	22,145
West Virginia	14,357	13,566	14,281	12,457	12,950	12,357	79,967
West of the Mississippi	34,716	34,089	34,356	33,927	33,120	31,108	201,315
Alaska	97	104	107	101	102	98	608
Arizona	1,060	1,130	1,163	860	866	834	5,912
Arkansas	7	2	2	1	5	6	23
Colorado	1,714	1,657	1,466	1,817	1,749	1,602	10,006
Iowa	33	31	32	29	29	28	180
Kansas	53	39	40	68	68	66	333
Louisiana	233	214	253	222	198	189	1,309
Missouri	208	157	161	197	198	191	1,112
Montana	3,061	3,034	3,059	3,047	3,035	2,837	18,073
New Mexico	1,924	1,666	1,708	1,639	2,084	2,079	11,099
North Dakota	2,620	2,596	2,618	2,496	2,332	2,180	14,842
Oklahoma	133	123	105	124	140	142	767
Texas	4,508	4,185	4,306	4,560	4,590	4,418	26,567
Utah	2,013	1,963	1,750	2,013	1,979	1,839	11,557
Washington	358	419	431	385	387	373	2,351
Wyoming	16,694	16,770	17,156	16,368	15,359	14,227	96,574
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total .	85,810	82,592	85,012	81,090	81,600	78,538	494,641
Pennsylvania Anthracite	248	243	259	221	216	226	1,415
U.S. Total	86,058	82,835	85,271	81,311	81,816	78,764	496,056

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

EIA Coal Data and Coal Models on Tape and Electronic Access

Coal Data Tapes

The **Coal Distribution** data tapes contain annual data on coal shipments by origin, destination, consumer sector and mode of transportation as well as on coal production and producer/distributor stocks, beginning with 1980. Additional information is available from Steve Scott, (202) 254-5467.

The **Coal Production** data tapes contain annual data on production, average mine price, reserves, employment and productivity, beginning with 1979. Additional information is available from John G. Colligan, (202) 254-5465.

The **Quarterly Coal Report** data tape contains quarterly data on production, exports, imports, consumption, receipts, delivered prices and stocks, beginning with 1980. Additional information is available from Paulette Young, (202) 254-5481.

Coal Data By Electronic Access

Public access to coal data is available electronically by dialing (202) 586-8658. Communications are asynchronous at 300 or 1200 baud line speeds and require a standard ASCII-type terminal. (This service is free of charge).

Weekly Coal Production: This file contains current weekly coal production data. Additional information is available from Mary K. Paull, (202) 254-5379.

Quarterly Coal Report: This file contains comprehensive data on U.S. coal production, exports, imports, receipts, consumption and stocks. Additional information is available from T.C. Swann, (202) 254-5407.

Coal Model Tapes

The **Coal Supply and Transportation Model (CSTM)** is used to forecast coal production levels and coal transportation flows. The CSTM has been used to develop projections which appear in *Outlook for U.S. Coal Imports* and the *Annual Outlook for U.S. Coal* and served as the basis for an EIA report on rail deregulation and an EIA report on coal slurry pipelines.

CSTM projections will appear in the *Annual Energy Outlook 1991*, and were used in support of the National Coal Model (NCM) to provide analysis of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. It also provides forecasts for several other EIA coal and multi-fuel reports. Additional information is available from Rich Newcombe, (202) 254-5370.

The **International Coal Trade Model (ICTM)** projects coal trade flows and represents all the major coal-exporting and coal-importing countries, as well as those with the potential to become major coal exporters. The ICTM is used to develop coal trade forecasts presented each year in *Annual Prospects for World Coal Trade*. In addition, ICTM projections served as the foundation for two recent service reports, *The Impact of Eliminating Coal Subsidies in Western Europe* and *Lower U.S. Mining Costs: Impact on World Coal Trade Projections*. Additional information is available from Fred Mayes, (202) 254-5409.

The **National Coal Model (NCM)** provides detailed projections of coal supply, transportation, and electric utility consumption. The NCM is primarily used to assess the consequences of proposed clean air legislation on the coal and electric utility industries, as in its use during 1990 to analyze impacts of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Additional information is available from Rich Newcombe, (202) 254-5370.

The **Resource Allocation and Mine Costing Model (RAMC)** uses estimates of coal reserves and cost estimates for new mine development to construct long-term supply curves relating coal prices and production for specific types of coal, supply regions, and mining methods. These supply curves are used in the CSTM, ICTM, and NCM. Additional information is available from B.D. Hong, (202) 254-5365.

The **Short-term Coal Analysis System (SCOAL)** is a series of equations used to project quarterly coal production trends by State. SCOAL projections appear in the *Short-term Energy Outlook*, EIA's quarterly summary of energy demand and supply projections, and the *Quarterly Coal Report*. Additional information is available from Fred Freme, (202) 254-5367.

The **PC-Coal Model** projects coal production, coal mine-mouth prices, and delivered coal prices for seven supply regions. This simplified model is available on diskette. Additional information is available from B.D. Hong, (202) 254-5365.

NOTE: To order coal model tapes or data tapes, or to learn more about them, contact the National Energy Information Center at (202) 586-8800.

This publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Information about purchasing this or other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GPO or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEIC by mail, telephone or telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD). Addresses, telephone numbers, and hours appear below.

National Energy Information Center, EI-231
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800
Telecommunications Device for the
Deaf only: (202) 586-1181
Hours: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., M-F, Eastern Time

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy of the Department of Energy or any other organization.
